

From the Lexington Express

Mr. Patterson: In your last paper you have published an extract from a speech of Mr. Benton upon the subject of removals from office. I send you herewith an extract from the same speech, which has doubtless passed under his deliberate revision, and which I request you to publish, together with the notice of it which a sense of justice to myself has elicited from me. And I respectfully request the St. Louis New Era and Missouri Republican, to give that notice a place in the columns of their journals.

"In the Post Office Department in Missouri, no removals have been made that I know of, except for cause. A majority of the post offices are now held by the Opposition, while they are themselves a minority of the State.

"Thus, sir, stands the account of proscription in Missouri, many of the best offices in the State being in the hands of the Opposition during their own pleasure, or until the expiration of their terms, and some of them ten and eleven years out of twelve. Certainly there were some removals; but they were few in number—few nearly equally upon both parties, and were always for cause. Of three land officers removed, one was on our side; of two district attorneys either removed or not reappointed, it was one and one of each political party. In no case that I know of, was there an instance of removal for the purpose of making room for a political friend, but for the purpose of getting rid of an improper officer. For myself, my uniform answer to all those who applied to have others removed, was that they must show misconduct. When that was not done, I refused to recommend the removal; and this is known to the whole State of Missouri.

"Mr. B. said he could give other instances of political opponents retained in office in Missouri, but he had mentioned enough to comply with his promise, and to show by facts, that proscription for opinion's sake had never been practiced in that State—that it was a practice unknown there—and must originate with the new Administration, if it gets there at all. During the twelve years which the Democracy have borne away, no appointments or removals have been made in Missouri, except for the public services; and he was proud to be able to say that they had been good appointments, and had promoted public service.

All was well there; and if the new Administration practices on the professions which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston] has made, they will have no removals to make in that State. They can make none without violating these professions, and without commencing and introducing that system of proscription which we have avoided, and which they have denounced."

As this speech has without doubt, been made for future reference and effect, and is evidently aimed at me, although my name is not there mentioned in it, I will not let it pass without branding it as a tissue of the most infamous and unblushing falsehoods which ever came from the lips of man. There is not a single individual in Upper Missouri that is ignorant of the fact that my removal was a high handed, daring, and successful attempt to trample upon the undoubted right of every American citizen—that it was done because I expressed in firm, though temperate language, my unqualified reprobation of the principle of proscription for opinion's sake; and because I disapproved the removal for a corrupt purpose, of one of the ablest and most upright of public servants, and the appointment of party hacks, for purposes and from motives still more corrupt. No one can have forgotten Mr. Benton's letter upon the subject, and the alacrity with which the degraded crew of crouching sycophants who follow and fawn upon him for a consideration too paltry to be named in this communication, caught up, re-echoed and applauded its most execrable sentiments. No one can have forgotten the assiduity with which they labored to support the position that it was indispensably necessary for all subordinate officers of the government to agree in every particular with his head; that the government could not be administered upon any other principle; that a house divided against itself could not stand—and much more of such stuff, which I will not shock an intelligent and virtuous community by repeating.

No man I presume will have the hardihood to deny that Mr. Benton caused to be presented to the Van Buren members of the Missouri Legislature at the session of '38 and '39, a list of the postmasters in the State, with a vacant space opposite the names to affix a sycophantic official death warrant, in every case where the incumbent might be obnoxious to any member; and the P. M. General was ready to execute the sentence. Those who are familiar with the annals of the Inquisition, or the persecution of the Scottish Covenanters in the reign of Charles II, will know where to find a parallel for this procedure. Nor can any one have forgotten that the individual sent here to succeed Mr. Aull, and who pretended to be in the confidence of the Missouri delegation, openly proclaimed that there was no fault to be found with Mr. A. as an officer—that he was displaced solely because he was a whig, and because the operation of the democratic principle as laid down by Mr. Jameson, must sweep the decks, and leave not a whig in office. And now when the whig party has attained the ascendancy, and is enabled to commend to the lips of the corrupt and slavish adherents of Mr. Benton, their own poisoned chalice, they are all at once agonized with a holy horror of proscription for opinion's sake; and the State which has been so long cursed by the dominion of the most heartless and remorseless proscriptionists, is now to be insulted with his hypocritical denunciations of this doctrine.

He has now given the clue to his followers by proclaiming that there has been no

proscription—no removals except for cause; and they who resist the conviction which rests upon the most unequivocal testimony, that Mr. Benton himself is steeped in infamy, and leprous with corruption, will be found busily circulating and affecting to believe his bold and impudent lies, upon every honest man against whom he bears the felon's well known grudge. He now avers that he has only interfered to effect removals, when misconduct has been alleged. Misconduct! Does any one who knows him believe that he would hesitate to cover up and connive at any amount of moral or official turpitude on the part of any man, provided he faltered not in his party fealty, or his personal subservience? Far from it.

It is impossible for any one to read his speech, and contrast it with his letter to the postmaster here, and his infamous course, and suppress the belief that there is no barrier between him and the commission of any crime to gratify his undying malice against all who rejoice at the complete overthrow of all his prospects for the Presidency. He is haunted by the consciousness, sleeping and waking, that the people of the United States, have in the recent election, placed a seal of condemnation upon him and his ultraism. He cannot mistake the manifestation of their belief that his clamorous professions of devotion to the principles of democracy, are but the homage which Hypocrisy pays to Virtue; and that he will not be called upon to preside over the destinies of this nation, unless the Almighty should send us a President in his *wraith*.

And yet it is not the phrenzy of blighted ambition, but the deliberate and hardened villany and corruption of this man's nature, that has incited him to become the volunteer libeller of his country, its people, and its institutions, and to find congenial pleasure in the prosecution of this loathsome task.

My friends may be assured as they have heretofore been, that I have not at any time wanted five minutes notice to challenge and submit to the most thorough and searching scrutiny into my whole official conduct. I received, but a few months before my removal, a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, stating that "the manner in which my official duties had been performed, was in a special degree, satisfactory to the Department;" and upon a settlement of my account since my removal, the Department was justly indebted to me in the sum of \$940, of which, \$740 was paid to me a short time since, and the remainder will be paid when justice shall again become the principle upon which accounts are to be settled.

It only remains for me to ask my friends to remember that the derogatory inference which is now ordered to be promulgated with regard to me, has originated with Thomas H. Benton, who is now, has been, and always will be a liar without remorse, and a scoundrel without heart or feeling.

E. M. RYLAND.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A PAINTFUL AFFAIR.—Rarely indeed have we been so greatly surprised in the course of our profession, as we were this morning, by the perusal of the subjoined articles in the morning papers. We have known Mr. Mitchell as a member of Congress, and have considered him as an amiable man, not of great force, but of good character and address. On Tuesday of this week, the date of his letter to the Courier and Enquirer we saw him among his political friends at the Astor House, and saw nothing unusual in his deportment. But the worm must even then been gnawing at his heart.

STRANGE FORGERIES.—The Hon. Chas. F. Mitchell, of Lockport, and a Representative of the Niagara district in the late Congress, has been staying at the Astor House for some days, but left on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia. On Tuesday he was in Wall street, and, having procured himself to be introduced to several brokers, passed upon them sundry checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank of Orleans at Albany on the State Bank at Albany. They were all made payable to "the Hon. Chas. F. Mitchell, or order," and by him endorsed. The amount was, as far as has been ascertained, \$14,000. The checks, having been sent up to Albany, came back yesterday as forgeries. At the same time there came on from Philadelphia sundry checks of the Bank of Orleans on the Mechanics' Bank of this city, endorsed by Mitchell, which, on being presented to the Bank, were declared to be forgeries. The amount presented, so far, is \$2800 dollars. The checks seem to have been sold to various brokers on Wednesday. The whole affair seems to be the result of a thoroughly digested plan, and to have been carried out without the least suspicion on the part of any of the individuals deluded. Indeed we do not see how confidence is to be placed in men at all, if such negotiations are to excite suspicion. The checks on the Mechanics' Bank had a piece of unnecessary labor expended upon them, which increased the hazards of the operation. They were endorsed as "good" and the endorsement signed with the name of the cashier, Mr. Edmonds, who is however now in Europe. Sundry letters and papers were found in the Honorable Gentleman's chamber, in condition indicating that his departure was hurried. The police are, of course, in hot pursuit.—*Journal of Com.*

The following letter, at least down to the words "I write this calmly," is about as cool a confession of villany upon calculation as we have met with. The considerations in the paragraph above noted, should have occurred to Mr. Mitchell before he took the fatal step—fatal to his family, to his own peace of mind, and to his character every where.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1841.  
To J. Watson Webb, Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

SIR:—As the circumstances connected with my name together with the public station I have held, will give rise to a good deal of comment—I deem it not improper to make a brief statement of facts, leaving each one to form such an opinion respecting them as he shall choose.

It always has been the case, so it will be again, as soon as public reproach attaches to the name of an individual who had been deemed respectable before, instances are sought and fabulously pointed out in his previous history, to show that he has always been an unworthy member of society. I cannot hope to be an exception to this

prevailing rule; and I dare to say that there will be found plenty of persons ready to swear that I had always been a very considerable rascal.—Now, I own, up to this day, never in the whole course of my life, have I done an act with the intention of injuring any human being, or of wronging any man out of one cent. I have committed some very great errors—partly my own, partly through others—but never before to-day, a crime. How many persons have been benefited by my good offices, it is not for me to say. But I might appeal to the whole population of the county of my late residence, to bear testimony of my fair and honorable dealing, to my liberality and to my uniform kindness to all whom I was brought into contact with.

I went to Lockport twelve years ago; when I arrived there I did not know a human soul in the country. I was just out of my minority; I carved out my own path, was successful in business, made money rapidly, had regiments of friends—that is, when I was making money very fast—rose to distinction among my fellow men, and about eight years after my arrival in the district I was elected a Representative to Congress, and under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to my personal vanity, for while I received in the district a majority of over one hundred, not another person on the same ticket received a majority at all—including both counties. I am willing to admit that there is a shocking sight of humbug in this world, and especially at this day and date, but whether the people of the 23d Congressional were humbugged into electing me to Congress, when I was not worthy, it is for them to decide. I have been accused by my enemies of being a great intriguer, of being a great schemer in politics, and I suppose, now, that I have schemed in other matters, they will take upon themselves no doubt, great credit for their sagacity in thus characterizing me.

I might tell a tale that would be very interesting to a great many people, but I have not time now to do it; I am going to that region where I expect to find many just as good as myself, and quite as good as just I leave behind me.

I write this calmly, early in the morning, after a sleepless night. What my feelings are no one can imagine. I have before me a path environed with imminent peril. I shall be a murderer all the days of my life in an unknown land, leaving behind me friends and kindred that are dearer to me than my own heart's blood, who must all share in the disgrace which attaches me. I leave behind my wife and children! May God throw his protecting arm around them, is all that I can say. Am I not punished sufficiently severe for all that I have done? Why death to me was absolute relief, but I cannot embrace it. I have canvassed the whole ground over carefully. There were three alternatives presented to me.

To remain and meet my fate in the eyes of all who know me, to commit suicide or to flee the country. I have decided upon the latter, and for the single reason that I may possibly yet live to rescue my name from every stigma that rests or may rest upon it.

C. F. MITCHELL.

N. B. I shall be pursued no doubt, but it will be useless. I shall not be brought back; for if I should be overtaken I have provided myself with two contingent friends, either of which will spare me the mortification of being brought back like a felon. Death were under any circumstances preferable to that.

Mr. Mitchell married in Philadelphia, and being very generally acquainted in that city, the facilities for successful forgeries were as great there as in this. Mr. M. was a strong candidate for the office of Navy agent in this city, and was powerfully supported by some of our political managers.

#### BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the committee appointed by the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to investigate fully the affairs and condition of that institution, and which was submitted at a meeting on the 5th April, will excite the attention of many persons not immediately interested in the value or profitability of its stock.

At the meeting in question, SAMUEL BRECK presided. There was, we are told by the Inquirer, some confusion and excitement, in consequence of the production of two reports—one by the Committee, and the other by the Directors of the Bank—a struggle taking place about the order in which they should be read. Finally, the stockholders determined on hearing the report of their own committee; and it was read. The Inquirer gives the following brief of it:

The report commenced by stating that every facility had been afforded to the committee by the officers of the bank, in furnishing and explaining books—and also by the board of Directors. The committee then proceeded to verify the assets, &c. of the statement of December 21, 1840, and they had found it correct. They had considered the amount, omitting the bonds for charter, and one or two other items, which were named to the meeting. They found it difficult and embarrassing to state probable losses on stocks—and also to report on the value of mortgages. Passing over the mass of details of active and suspended debt, the committee stated that but a small proportion were regular mercantile transactions; and the report stated that under this head, 43 individuals and firms owed upwards of \$20,000 each; 15 upwards of \$50,000 each; and 9 upwards of \$100,000 each. In another part, it was said that 52 individuals had loans of more than \$29,000 each, and that four others had loans amounting to \$550,000. The totals of the amount of 21st December were then named—and, as we understand, left a result of \$14,820,000, to represent \$35,000,000 of capital.

The relative states of the Bank were then given, for the years 1835, '39 and '41. On loans of \$12,000,000, raised in Europe, there was a loss of more than \$1,000,000, produced mainly by the disadvantageous circumstances under which those loans were raised. Mr. Jaundon received \$7000 a year as Cashier, and when he was appointed Agent in England, the bank allowed him \$5000, for loss on the sale of his furniture in this city, and more than \$1000, for the expense of himself and family in going to London. \$20,000 was named in one place as having been paid to Barings—\$1000 a year had been paid to Mr. Jaundon's brother for his services. The sums for foreign agent's expenses up to 1841, we understood to have been \$178,044 7; and not to enter into details, we also understood that the whole sum for foreign Agency and loan expenses in Europe, from the appointment of Mr. Jaundon in England to the same date, was \$335,975. The Bank had borrowed more money in Europe than it had of active debt in America. In one year, 1837—the loans had increased more than \$7,000,000—while the discounts had decreased about \$9,000,000.

Several officers of the Bank had engaged in large operations with money obtained from the Bank—and large sums had been loaned to spec-

ulations and undertakings by Companies, in which they had been engaged, and large sums lost. Business men had not been assisted as they should have been. From March, 1835, the power had in a great measure passed from the Directors into the hands of the Officers of the Bank, who formed themselves into a kind of Exchange Committee. They did pretty much as they liked, and kept no books—very few vouchers—and much of the large business they transacted, did not appear on the discount books. In March, 1836, the bills receivable, were about 6,000,000; in 1837, 8,000,000; in 1838, 7,000,000; in 1839, 6,000,000; in 1840, 4,041,700; and in 1841, they were reduced to only 176,954; These Bill accounts had been settled in various ways, or transferred under other heads. Included in the above, 21 individuals, firms and companies, had received 100,000 each and upwards; and one firm within a certain time, upwards of 4,000,000. The Report went on to cite particulars, in which certain ex-officers of the Bank had become indebted to the Institution in very large sums, all of which were named, and had settled their accounts by stocks, railway shares, lands, &c.

The history of the great cotton speculations of the bank in connection with the well known firms at Liverpool, was then entered upon. In 1837, up to July, we understand the amount advanced for the purchase of cotton was 2,188,000; and that the whole of the cotton transactions were 8,900,000. In the first periods of the great cotton speculations, a profit was realized—but by the last shipments, 900,000 had been lost. Several of the ex-officers of the bank were described as having settled large amounts with Texas Bonds, Vicksburg stock, lands, lots and similar securities, mostly at par—when they were released from all liability. There had been loans and transactions for years, on the part of the officers without the sanction of the Directors. An ex-officer had taken a loan of 500,000 of the Reading Railroad, in his individual capacity, and the bank had afterwards assumed the responsibility. In the profit and loss account, an item in relation to bank notes, amounting to 400,000, was deemed by the Committee to be unsatisfactory. Another item of 600,000 had not been properly accounted for, and letters had been addressed to those of the ex-officers who were presumed to be in a condition to explain the mode in which the 600,000 had been expended—but no replies had yet been received.

Notwithstanding this picture, and it is but right to say, that the report throughout seemed to us to aim almost too exclusively at the ex-officers, with but little allusion to the ex-Directors, whose business it was to check and prevent erroneous transactions—the Committee arrived at the conclusion that there is still more than 15,000,000 of the original capital left to the stockholders, and that the shares are worth about 46 each.

Several documents were read, and among them a letter from Mr. Cabot, of this city, vindicating his firm from any supposed improper agency in the cotton speculation.

A resolution, offered by Richard Bayard, Esq., for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the present condition of the Bank—to devise the best mode to be pursued to promote the interests of the stockholders—and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday next—was adopted.

The committee of Investigation was appointed to be such committee, with the addition of the following gentlemen:

S. Breck, of Philadelphia;  
Col. W. Drayton, S. Carolina;  
John S. Nicholas, Baltimore;  
Mr. Swarries, New York;  
Mr. Richard Bayard, Delaware.

After these proceedings, the Report of the Directors of the Bank was called for and read. This Report gave the history of the resumption of specie payments—the suspension of specie payments—the late loans, negotiations with other Banks, and indeed, all the recent events in the history of the Institution—the most important of which, by the way, are already known to the public.

#### IMPORTANT—BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer we extract the following gratifying information.

The intelligence of the suspension of payment of the Bank of the United States was altogether unexpected in England—the institution having been thought to be in a course of returning prosperity—and which would be more confirmed when it was known in the United States that all the bills had been already accepted by the house of Robert Morrison & Sons. Whatever renewal of difficulties this may lead to in the United States appears difficult to be perceived in this country, as the circumstance had been entirely unforeseen—but in the interim it is gratifying to inform the friends of the Bank that all the panic which has been prevailing in the American market has not alarmed or moved in the slightest degree the new London agents—who not only have accepted without the slightest hesitation all the bills which have come forward—but have offered the money at the same time, at the market rate of interest, to all who professed to prefer it—one party, the holder of no less a sum than 50,000 sterling, having to the knowledge of the present writer been offered the money yesterday, but declined the offer—as having no mode of employing it better than in holding the acceptance of R. Morrison & Sons. Neither is there to-day any hesitation at the Bank of England, or in Lombard street, to take in the same paper as of the first rate class, and as the bills of the Bank of the U. States are thus established as the best which can be obtained for remittance to England—and there is said to be still a large margin in the agreement with the London agents. It is only proper to be observed that so far as the suspension of payments at home, has occurred at a time when its affairs were re-established in England, it is a consideration probably of some importance in the events of its resuming its business, or winding up its affairs. The firm and liberal conduct of the London agents has created a marked reaction in favor of the shares of the Bank, and although every other American security is now totally unsaleable, there is not only this afternoon a ready market for Bank shares at 51. 15 and 61., but there is one broker who is in possession of orders for the purchase of 20,000. shares, if it be obtained at the rate of 51. per share.

Of the State securities it is needless to enclose a list, no transactions being ventured upon by any person in London, nor is there expected to be any revival of business until the arrival of intelligence from the new administration of the United States.

One would think that the larger the company is in which we are engaged, the greater variety of thoughts and subjects would be started into discourse; but instead of this, we find that conversation is never so much straightened and confined as in numerous assemblies.

## THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

From the Post Master General—Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself.

Note.—Some subscribers may not be aware of this regulation. It will be seen that by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those indebted to the office of the BOON'S LACK TIMES, for subscription, and those who wish to become subscribers, will please remit agreeably to the above regulation.

#### [OFFICIAL.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DAIEL WEBSTER, Sec. State.  
THOMAS EWING, Sec. Treasury.  
JOHN BELL, Sec. War.  
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.  
FRANCIS GRANGER, P. M. General.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, assembled in the Court House, in Fayette, on Saturday the 17th day of April 1841, to adopt preliminary measures for suitably commemorating the recent afflictive dispensation of Providence sustained by the Nation, in the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late the illustrious President of the United States,—on motion of Col. JAS. H. BIRCH, who stated briefly and appropriately the object of the meeting, Gen. JO. WILSON was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Gen. J. B. CLARK, A. PATTERSON was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. J. B. CLARK, the chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to prepare and report business for the action of the meeting, to wit: Gen. J. B. CLARK, Elder JOEL PREWITT, Dr. SAML. T. CREWS, MR. JAS. BROWN, S. C. MAJOR, esq., and Col. J. H. BIRCH. After having retired a short time for consultation, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, and the blank in the second having been filled by the chair, with the name of Col. J. H. BIRCH, the same were unanimously adopted, to wit:

At a loss for words whereby appropriately to convey the mournful estimate of the great national bereavement, sustained by ourselves in common with the people of the United States, in the death of their first magistrate, it is resolved:

1. That when this meeting adjourns it shall be to convene again on the first Monday in May.
2. That Col. J. H. Birch be appointed to prepare and deliver, on that day, in the Court House, in Fayette, a public address, commemorative of the exemplary character, and distinguished public services of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States.
3. That we recommend, immediately, to such of our fellow-citizens as correspondingly sympathize in the death of so great a national benefactor, that they unite with us in testifying their respect to his memory, and their sorrow for his loss, by wearing crapes on the left arm.

On motion of Gen. J. B. CLARK, it was resolved that the Editors of the newspapers in Fayette, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to convene again on the first Monday in May.

JOHN WILSON,

A. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

OBSEQUES TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the public meeting of our citizens, to be found published above, that Monday week is fixed upon for the appropriate conclusion of the mournful ceremonies, adopted in reference to the sudden

demise of the President of the United States.

Until witnessing what we have witnessed, and hearing what we have heard, we could not have believed it possible that there existed in the whole community, a citizen so lost to every proper and manly sensibility, as not only to withhold all concurrent testimonial of respect for the varied, toil-some and patriotic services of the distinguished deceased, but to upbraid and jeer at others, less deadened by the brutality of party than themselves. What we mean by the "brutality of party" is, when it has reached that stage when men either forget what is due to themselves and to the country, or fear to act as prompted by their better feelings. The sooner the man of real nobleness enquires whether a party with such leaders is inclining, and abandons the association of men who dare not act like men, the sooner will he escape, himself, from the danger of the personal contamination alluded to.

We are gratified to learn that these remarks—reluctantly written, but true, and in obedience to our duty—apply not, in any opprobrious sense, to numbers of the more manly, independent and well informed adversaries of the election of General Harrison. Such gentlemen, with their families, will not fear, we learn, that they will be suspected of changing their politics—nor will they care a farthing if they are—while paying the reverence and respect of patriots to the memory of a soldier and statesman, whose sword and whose pen are alike sheathed forever.

We make but a single suggestion, having reference to the more comfortable accommodation of the Ladies, whom we understand will honor the occasion with their presence and attention—and that is, that the address be delivered in the Church instead of the Court-House. If the arrangement can be effected (and we doubt not it readily can be) we shall be pleased to announce it in our next.

#### ADMIRABLE—MOST ADMIRABLE!

We commend the following "incident" to the besotted brute who proposed to dress a dog in mourning on Sunday last—as his estimate of respect for the memory and services of the late President. Perhaps, however, it were unreasonable to expect more of manliness or of patriotism from one of the least scrupulous tools of the Fayette Clique.

AN INCIDENT.—As a steamboat was about leaving Wheeling, says the Cincinnati Republican, crowded with passengers, a heartless man observed, that he regarded the President's death as a public blessing. The remark startled those who heard it, and for a time deep silence was the only answer which was made. At length a man, venerable in appearance and years, in a voice stifled with grief, said, that such wanton levity was not consistent with a true American, and that he would not travel with any one who could so speak. All the passengers concurred in this opinion, and the heartless wretch was ordered on shore as being unfit to associate with men.

The Richmond Enquirer, the Washington Globe, the Missouri Argus, the Paris Sentinel, and other Democratic papers, have had at least the manliness and magnanimity to veil their respective editions, announcing the demise of President Harrison, in the usual habiliments of mourning. The "Fayette Clique," which has very properly acquired the reputation of seeking to rule by a studied exemplification of the bitterest and most malign "brutality of party," doubtless feared to manifest the slightest respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, lest it might be imputed as a want of consistency. The sympathies of Missourians, at least, will no much longer bear with the petty leaders of a party who would refer the salvation of the soul itself, if possible, to the imaginary political interests of a few men, as devoid of pure patriotism as they are of substantial intelligence.

We subjoin such paragraphs as we have room for—hoping that the gentlemen who refused even to serve on a committee on Saturday last, and all others similarly acting, who fear the "Fayette Clique," may be enabled thereby to "see themselves as others see them."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### DEATH

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
A new and extraordinary event has come to darken the annals of our country. The struggle is over, and William Henry Harrison, in the 60th year of his age, sleeps with his fathers! Although this venerable man, the President of the United States by a great majority, was not our choice, yet we respect him for his military services—we respect him for his love of country—we esteem him for his kind heart and his social qualities.—His sudden loss comes upon the nation as an event, full of regret, full of profound themes for moralizing upon the instability of human fortunes, and the worthlessness of the objects of human ambition. As so often quoted from Burke, it shows us "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." But twelve months ago, suppose it had been predicted amidst the contests of an excited campaign, "this man will be elected to one of the highest offices in the world, and in one short month after his inauguration, he will be gathered unto his fathers"—what heart would not have sunk within itself, at the idea of passing so rapidly from a prime position to the Presidential chair, and from that eminent station to the silent tomb! In honor of the Chief Magistrate of our common country, thus elevated by the voice of the people, and thus struck down in the midst of his sympathizing countrymen, we have shrouded our columns in mourning. It is indeed, a sudden, most unexpected, and extraordinary event. The confederated republic of the United States has now been in operation for 53 years—during which time it has seen nine Presidents elected in succession—most of them old men